



Collin, S., Norris, T., Gringras, P., Blair, P., Tilling, K., & Crawley, E. (2018). Childhood sleep and adolescent chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS/ME): evidence of associations in a UK birth cohort. *Sleep Medicine*, 46, 26-36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sleep.2018.01.005>

Peer reviewed version

Link to published version (if available):
[10.1016/j.sleep.2018.01.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sleep.2018.01.005)

[Link to publication record in Explore Bristol Research](#)
PDF-document

This is the final published version of the article (version of record). It first appeared online via Elsevier at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1389945718300170> . Please refer to any applicable terms of use of the publisher.

University of Bristol - Explore Bristol Research

General rights

This document is made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the reference above. Full terms of use are available:
<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/red/research-policy/pure/user-guides/ebr-terms/>

Supplementary Table 1: Availability of sleep data (nighttime duration) at each follow up time point in children who were classified with and without chronic disabling fatigue (CDF) at age 13, 16 and/or 18 years

	Follow up time point (months since birth)							
	6	18	30	42	69	81	115	140
No CDF at any age (n=7824)	7254 (92.7%)	7096 (90.7%)	6596 (84.3%)	6738 (86.1%)	6523 (83.4%)	6425 (82.1%)	6502 (83.1%)	6247 (79.8%)
CDF at 13 (n=76)	73 (96.1%)	72 (94.7%)	70 (92.1%)	70 (92.1%)	73 (96.1%)	70 (92.1%)	71 (93.4%)	73 (96.1%)
CDF at 16 (n=84)	80 (95.2%)	78 (92.9%)	73 (86.9%)	73 (86.9%)	72 (85.7%)	77 (91.7%)	70 (83.3%)	71 (84.5%)
CDF at 18 (n=103)	90 (97.1%)	90 (97.1%)	80 (86.4%)	81 (88.4%)	80 (86.4%)	82 (89.3%)	78 (81.6%)	74 (79.6%)
CDF at 13, 16 or 18 (n=242)	232 (95.9%)	229 (94.6%)	212 (87.6%)	213 (88.0%)	214 (88.4%)	218 (90.1%)	208 (86.0%)	209 (86.4%)